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Important judgment on Hongkong property deal during Japanese occupation. See Page Five.

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Fresh Northerly winds; cloudy with occasional patches of drizzle.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure 1020.3 mbs, 30.31 in. Temperature 51.0 deg. F. Dew point 45 deg. F. Relative humidity 77. Wind direction ENE. Wind force 13 knots.

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VOL. IV NO. 4

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1949.

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Plane Crashes In Flames

3 Die In Brazil Coast Disaster

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 5.—The British South American Airways here confirmed tonight that three people were killed when the airliner, Star Venture, crashed in flames near the coast of Brazil today.

The aircraft, a York, carried nine passengers and a crew of six. All the latter were reported safe. The plane crashed at Caravelos, Brazil.

The London headquarters of BSAA telephoned to Rio this afternoon but were unable to confirm the casualties. All the crew, including two air hostesses, were known to be safe.

The BSAA tonight signalled a plane bound for Sao Paulo to make a special landing at Caravelos to pick up unhurt passengers and take them on to Montevideo.

FIRE ON PLANE

The plane left London Airport for Rio de Janeiro last Monday and took off from Natal on the Brazilian coast early today. Three women and two men passengers on board when the Star Venture left London were Mr. J. Christofani (Chilean) and Mrs. L. Christofani (Italian), travelling from Genoa to Santiago, Mrs. E. R. Llanofehr (German) for Rio, Dr. Ann Gibson (British) for Montevideo, and R. Kinnaird (British) for Santiago.

The plane might have taken on more passengers at its stopping places—Lisbon, Dakar and Natal. The British South American Airways said in London tonight that there had been a fire on the wrecked plane but did not know whether this caused the crash or was the result of it.

The "Star Venture" the plane which was diverted to Rio to the rescue of the survivors, was seen hours flying line behind the crashed aircraft.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DISASTER

Colfax, California, Jan. 5.—Seven men were killed and another was believed missing in the crash of a two-engine air force transport plane near here on Tuesday night.—Associated Press.

Reds Threaten Nanking Regime With "Complete Destruction"

PEACE OFFER REJECTED BY SHENSI RADIO

Chiang Appeal Described As Ridiculous

London, Jan. 5.—The Chinese Communists were reported to threaten Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking regime with "complete destruction." A North Shensi Chinese Communist broadcast monitored in San Francisco said that the Communist forces would "carry the revolution to the very end."

The broadcast said Generalissimo Chiang's New Year peace overture was "aimed at preserving the Chinese reactionaries and American aggressive forces in China." The Radio added: "Only a million and several hundred thousand Kuomintang combat troops remain to face a People's Liberation Army of more than three million strong."

"The people's war is approaching final victory, which means the complete destruction of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the expulsion of the forces of American imperial aggression from China."

The Radio added: "The fact that China's No. 1 criminal (the Communist term for President Chiang Kai-shek) appealed for 'peace' is not only ridiculous, but further exposes the true face of these peace plots."

"It reveals that the Kuomintang (Government) regime is down but not completely out, and the American imperialist forces of aggression in China are in desperate need of a breathing spell."

The Communist broadcast threatened a "complete and utter" assault on the Nationalist Government in North China, a guarantee that the lives and property of himself and his men would be spared if he would surrender at once.

The Red Army "will permit him to alone," said the broadcast.

General Fu has been branded as a war criminal, along with President Chiang Kai-shek and other Government leaders.

The broadcast also threatened a general assault on Tientsin and

Tientsin, the two other North China positions still holding out against Communist encirclement.—Reuter.

EIGHT RULES

Shanghai, Jan. 6.—The Red radio rejection of the Generalissimo's peace offer was followed within a few hours yesterday by the delivery by mail in Shanghai of the nine-pointed Communist manifesto newspaper, "Hsueh Sen Pao." Student News published by the "Student League in Shanghai." The timing of the manifesto was considered significant. In prominent position on the front page were eight rules laid down by the Reds applicable to "liberated" cities, and a song with music and words entitled "Our Soldiers Are Coming."

The publication, bearing no address, was sent by the ordinary mails.

Other items included were a list of "war criminals," a charge that General Tu Yu-ming used poison gas in the battle of Hsuehchow, and statistics on Red victories.

DOOR LOCKED

The Red radio's flat rejection of any peace suggestions from Nanking was interpreted as locking the door which had already been slammed by earlier rejections. The decision, which this time seems to be pretty final, was not unexpected on the basis of earlier broadcasts, first rejecting Premier Sun Fo's "honourable peace" offer and later in a statement denouncing the peace offensive as inspired by "American imperialism" supported by the British and French.

As it now stands, about the sole comfort the Generalissimo can get from the rejection is the knowledge from the rejection is the knowledge that the nation as a whole is responsible for continuing the civil war. If the broadcast is accepted by the government as official, then the Generalissimo's promise to continue plans to remobilise and revitalise the country south of the Yangtze will have to be translated into action.

CLUM REACTION

The first unofficial reaction from Nanking was one of slowness on the part of those who have taken the most active part in the peace offensive. Some observers, however, were wondering if Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and other leaders had time to digest the import of the growing amount of appeals directed toward them outside the government to accept peace offers.

In Shanghai, anticipating a Red refusal of peace, the City Council chairman, Pan Kung-chen, leader of Shanghai's self-defence organisations, warned that there are only two ways by which Shanghai may remain peaceful: "One is to offer ourselves submissively to accept peace at the dictates of the rebels, and at the same time bearing all the burden and the consequences of the Red's. The other way is to achieve genuine peace and Shanghai will have to support the government's will to fight for its realisation."—United Press.

SEVERE FIGHTING

Tientsin, Jan. 6.—The increasing Communist movement around Tien-

tin was noted by the Tientsin Garrison spokesman last night when he revealed that severe fighting was proceeding at Huitai, the southeastern suburb of the city.

Describing the situation generally as serious, the spokesman declared that all defence arrangements had been completed for dealing with possibilities.

Conditions at Tangku and Peiping were described as quiet excepting for minor skirmishes. However, one report alleged a large concentration of Reds in Peiping's northern suburbs.

City Councilors, meeting last night, decided to organise a Tientsin Committee for promoting peace and issue appeals to President Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung, urging prompt action for ending the hostilities and securing peace.

Following this meeting, Mr. Pan Yeh-ching, one of the Councilors, led a group of homeless villagers of Tientsin to petition the Municipal Government and the Social Bureau for relief following their dispossession.—Reuter.

PAI SAID MOVING

Nanking, Jan. 6.—Reports lacking official verification said the Government's Central China Commander, General Pai Chung-hsi, had ordered his troops in the Fukow-Pengpu area to return to Hankow for movement to the South. The reports indicated that General Pai was dissatisfied with Generalissimo Chiang's New Year's statement.

These reports, which possibly indicate General Pai and other members of the "Kiangsi" Province Generals' clique are making ready for a separate settlement with the Communists, said General Pai was preparing to move his main headquarters southward from Hankow.

Since his 12th Army Group was destroyed by a Communist encirclement southwest of Suifu, the only important troops under his command in this area is the 20th Army.—Associated Press.

UN MAY INTERVENE

Lake Success, Jan. 5.—Mr. Trygve Lie said on Wednesday he would consider whether it is feasible for the United Nations to offer its assistance in ending the civil war in China.

The UN Secretary General told a news conference he hoped to make a definite statement by next week as to whether there is anything the UN can do to restore peace in China. Mr. Lie also announced the Security Council will meet, on Friday, to consider the Indonesian question and the Council's seven nation Palestine Committee would meet on Friday morning.

The Chinese question was raised when a reporter asked Mr. Lie whether he and Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian President of the assembly, intended to do anything "about stopping the war in China."

"I have not talked with Dr. Evatt," Mr. Lie said, "I don't know what I can do but I will consider the whole question."

"Do you think it feasible for the UN to offer its good offices in China?" "Let me consider that and give you my answer at my next press conference," Mr. Lie replied.—Associated Press.

SIX BURNED TO DEATH IN FARMHOUSE FIRE

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Jan. 5.—A British war bride, her husband, their young son and three other persons were burned to death early today, in a farmhouse fire believed to have started when chickens upset a kerosene brooder stove on the front porch.

The victims were Mrs. Theresa Lick, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland, her husband Percy, 30, their son Vincent, five, Percy's brother George and two others.

The fire levelled a two-storey cinder, brick and frame house occupied by three families. Six other occupants escaped in their nightclothes or were rescued by relatives.

Mr and Mrs Lick's baby son, Michael, two, who was believed to have been tossed out of a window, was treated in hospital for burns.—United Press.

Indonesian Govt's Conditions For Resuming Talks With Dutch

London, Jan. 5.—The Republican Emergency Government, "somewhere in Sumatra," is conditionally prepared to resume talks with the Dutch under the supervision of the United Nations Good Offices Committee, the Indonesian Republican representative in Canberra said today.

The representative, Dr. R. Usman, added that the Emergency Government is also prepared to order a cease fire throughout Java and Sumatra.

Dr Usman stipulated five conditions as follows:

- 1.—Immediate release of the captured Republican Government leaders.
- 2.—Dutch withdrawal to lines held before December 18.
- 3.—Recognition of Republican sovereignty over Java, Sumatra and Madura.
- 4.—The formation of an all-Indonesian Government by popular vote without Dutch interference.
- 5.—Withdrawal of the Dutch Army from Indonesia as soon as possible after the formation of such a Government.

AUSTRALIA ACCEPTS

The Dutch announced in Batavia today that military action against the Republicans in Sumatra ended at noon (local time). Java operations ended on Saturday.

Australia has accepted India's invitation to a conference on Indonesia in New Delhi in Wellington, the New Zealand Finance Minister, Mr. Walter Nash, said his Government is "considering" the invitation.

Jonkheer M. Michiels van Verduynen, the Dutch Ambassador to London with a special mission to Indonesia, arrived at Batavia Airport from Singapore today by air.

It was reported from The Hague that Dr. Willem Drees, the Dutch Prime Minister, is expected to take an early opportunity to consider the five conditions laid down by Dr. Usman for the resumption of talks on the situation in Indonesia.

It was felt at The Hague that the conditions were neither "extraordinary nor impossible." It was thought that the first release of the Republican leaders under detention, might be an accomplished fact before Dr. Drees arrives in Batavia, probably on Sunday.

It was thought that the second condition—the withdrawal of Dutch troops to positions held on December 18 before the Dutch began their "police action"—was not likely to be agreed to.—Reuter.

COUNCIL TO MEET

Lake Success, Jan. 5.—The Security Council will meet at Lake Success on Friday to discuss the Indonesian question "provided all the members can be present." Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, announced today.

If it is not possible, the meeting will be held on Monday. Indonesia is the only subject on the agenda.

The British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogan, is not certain to be here as he is travelling on the Queen Mary, which left Southampton today.

The possibility that Britain might be represented by someone else was not dismissed.—Reuter.

INVASION OF EGYPT ADMITTED

Jews Said Ready To Cease Fire

Tel-Aviv, Jan. 5.—Israeli troops knifed 30 miles into Egypt and then withdrew, a government spokesman said tonight. At the same time, a private source reported the Jews had accented the UN Security Council's cease fire order.

The Israeli Cabinet held a meeting tonight at which decisive action on the cease fire apparently was taken. All the Ministers refused to talk, but they did not deny that a cease fire decision had been made.

The timing and other details of the cease fire apparently would be fixed by UN Truce Observers, in co-operation with the Israeli and Egyptian military commanders.

An Israeli Foreign Office spokesman who refused to be quoted by name said Jewish troops, which entered Egypt in a three-day battle, had withdrawn, according to plan after killing or wounding several hundred Egyptians and taking several hundred more prisoners.

MILITARY BASE ATTACKED

He said the Israeli force had reached El Arish, a strong Egyptian military base including airfields and other installations about 90 miles from the Suez Canal. The spokesman said Egyptian material taken or destroyed included several heavy gun carriers, anti-aircraft guns, several hundred more prisoners, gasoline and oil stocks and other stores.

(In Cairo the Egyptian war Ministry said tonight Egyptian forces repulsed Israeli attacks on Egyptian positions near Rafah. The enemy suffered considerable losses in lives and armoured cars, the Ministry said.)

PLANES CAPTURED

Several Egyptian planes were captured on the El Arish airfield. "There was never at any time any action on the part of Israel to occupy Egyptian territory," the spokesman declared. He said the penetration was made by troops "in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy."

He added that "Israel has no claims to the territory of other countries. It had but one desire—the cessation of hostilities and negotiations for a permanent peace." The spokesman denounced what he called an "Anti Israel Diplomatic Campaign" that the British government has been conducting in Washington.—Associated Press.

CANTON TRAIN 11 HOURS LATE

Last night's express train from Canton scheduled to reach Hongkong at 8.05 did not arrive until 7 o'clock this morning because the workers on the Chinese section refused to operate the train until they had been paid their December wages.

However, it appears that the dispute has now been settled, inasmuch that the normal service has been restored.

The up trains for Canton left as usual today, while the first down train also came in according to the schedule.

The Queen Mary Sails

Southampton, Jan. 5.—The Cunard liner, Queen Mary, sailed for New York on Wednesday with 125 tons of concrete patched over leaks sprung in her hold when she was grounded last weekend in Cherbourg harbour.—Associated Press.

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EDITORIAL

The Taxicab Strike

TUESDAY night's meeting of the taxicab strikers did nothing towards raising hopes of an early settlement. On the contrary the intricate attitude of the strikers shows that the dispute has assumed serious proportions, and, judged by the tone of the meeting, there is room to ponder whether the men are allowing themselves to be carried away by their leaders. The complaining drivers certainly do their cause no good in the eyes of the public when they suggest that the Labour Office is biased in favour of the employers, and that the Traffic Department is siding with the taxicab companies by granting special driving licences to new drivers not falling to take action against them when they become involved in accidents. This state of mind is mischievous and indicates that the strikers are losing their sense of balance. From the very start of the dispute the dissatisfied drivers have possessed one weak link in their case—they have yet to satisfy neutral observers that their working conditions constitute hardship, and the compromise offer now made by the employers to an insufficient inducement for them to settle the controversy. The question of reinstatement is without doubt the least of the strikers' concerns. They owe a moral obligation to the emergency drivers to retain their services when the strike is over, and thus prevent them from offering immediate reinstatement to all the strikers. But here again there should be ways and means of reaching a fair compromise. While some of the emergency drivers are skilled, many others are anything but confident in handling their vehicles, and in the interests of public safety alone it would be reasonable to weed out those whose competence as drivers is doubtful. This would make way for the

immediate reinstatement of old drivers additional to the 247 which the companies say are present they could re-employ. To each of the strikers who have come to the rescue in a time of need would be ungracious and unfair. On the other hand the employers would not be justified in retaining the services of inexperienced and incompetent drivers when better men are available. The total absorption of the striking drivers must take some time, but there is no apparent good reason why some working basis should not be found for the purpose of eventually achieving this result. It is easy to develop a sneaking sympathy for the strikers in that they have now been made to realise that they are not indispensable, thereby being robbed of their most potent pressure weapon. The duty of their union leaders now is to realise this and to accept quickly the best possible terms, thereby relieving at least a proportion of the uneasiness from the economic and financial hardship which accompanies lengthy strikes. There is room and opportunity for an honourable settlement if the men are willing to forsake their present adamant attitude and appreciate the realities of the situation. Many picketing such as took place in Kowloon last week, and refusal to obey the law will do them no good. This constitutes wilful abuse of their privileges and rights under the Ordinance governing labour disputes and strikes and will yield for them only the contempt of the general public. The best advice the men's leaders could give today is acceptance of the Labour Commissioner's suggestion to refer the dispute to an arbitration board whose decisions would be binding on both parties. If the strikers genuinely feel they have a sound case they need not fear the recommendations of an arbitration board.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



CAMERA APPEAL—The Countess of Kenmare, centre, accompanied by her daughter, Patricia Cavendish, right, and niece, Judy Lindeman of Sydney, Australia, arrives in New York en route to Nassau, Bahamas. They are accompanied by the Countess' poodles, Jeep, Pepe, and Bambl.



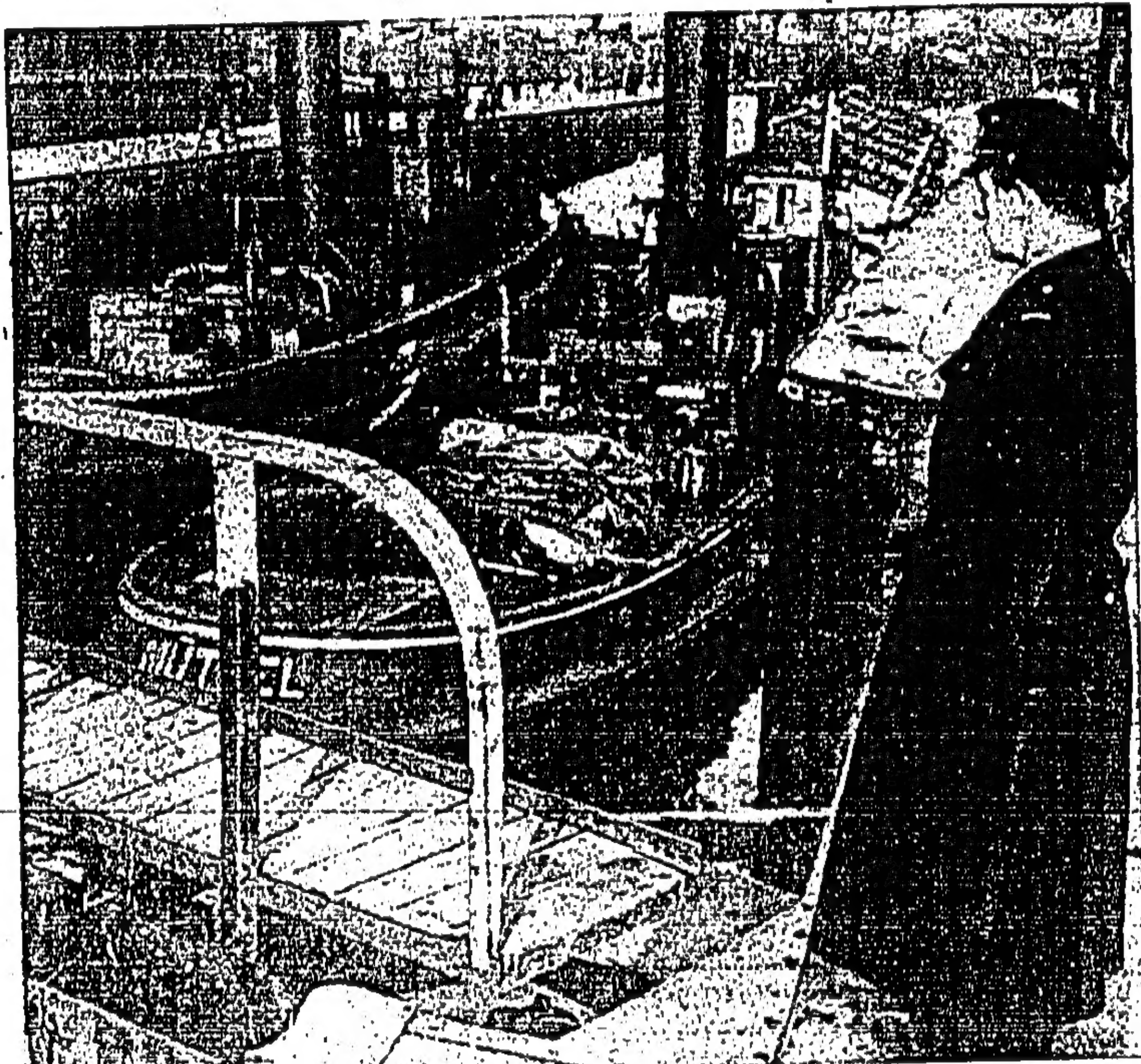
ROYALTY CHATS—Princess Margaret leans over to talk with the Queen at the Anglo-Danish Society's reception in connection with an art exhibition in London. Princess Margareta, of Denmark, left, smiles approvingly.



SUITED FOR YOUTH—Actress Dorothy Malone models a young bolero suit designed for her latest picture.



THE FINAL TOUCH—Miss Irene Stute of Phoenix, Arizona, brushes the hair of "M. W. Larry Domino 37th" for the Phoenix Beef Show. Domino's owners once refused \$52,000 for him.



WATCHFUL EYE—A water safety policeman patrolling Spandau Lock in western Berlin looks down on tugs towing barges to the Russian zone. The German police are guarding the canal and locks to prevent raids from the eastern zone.



CELLULOID BEAUTY—It is easy to see why actress Arlene Dahl is regarded as one of the reigning beauties of the screen.



TONS BY THE MINUTE—The Colmol, a giant mechanical mole capable of digging and loading from three to five tons of coal a minute, moves forward under its own power as it discharges a stream of coal from a conveyor belt in New Lexington, Ohio. Interested parties watch the new and powerful mining tool, and wonder on its significance.

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THE INNOCENTS OF WAR—Mrs Jefferson Patterson, centre, wife of the U.S. Charge D'Affaires in Cairo, helps Mrs George Calambokidis, left, and Mrs Samuel Gilstrap cut clothing for Arab children in Palestine. About 50 American women meet twice weekly at Mrs Patterson's Egyptian home for this charity work.

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FOURTH INSTALMENT

EISENHOWER
WAS MY
BOSS

By KAY SUMMERSBY

WITH the 1942 calendar growing thinner, General Eisenhower found no peace even in his hotel suite. The parlour and even the bedroom became mere annexes of his Grosvenor Square office. His appointment pad might start at 8.30 a.m. and continue through till after six in the evening, with candy or peanuts for lunch; going "home" to the flat meant only that he moved over there for additional and often more important meetings. The wrinkles deepened in his face; he showed increasing signs of impatience and nervousness. He probably had less sleep than any non-playboy member of his growing Theatre of Operations. Beetle, Butch, Tex, Mickey and I all began to worry about him.

Finally, he gave in and asked that someone try to find a little retreat in London's outskirts. After much thrashing about the suburbs by staff personnel as well as British and American briefing officers, Butch found just the place late that August.

Telegraph Cottage had been appropriately but mysteriously named decades ago by its elderly, Irish owner. It was as picturesque as an English Christmas card—so tiny and quaint that visiting Brass, accustomed to huge house and giant estates as prerogatives of their war-time nobility, were appalled at the ridiculously small hide-out their Theatre Commander had chosen.

The Retreat

THE house offered everything General Eisenhower needed. Happily, the grounds fringed a golf course. The General had no time for a complete round but he was to spend many careful hours playing the several holes nearby. He became expert on the thirteenth in particular. The diversion marked the only occasion when he would descend his necktie as a symbol of complete relaxation. I occasionally joined him in putting attempts at one-hole golf; Butch was a more frequent companion. Sometimes they engaged in 22 pistol practice near the cottage.

Only 25 minutes from London, Telegraph Cottage was a literal sympathetic retreat for our tired General. He went there on every possible occasion to spend the night and, when not summoned to Chequers, the week-ends. If anything saved him from a mental crack-up in those tense days it was Telegraph Cottage and the new life it provided.

One of the first evenings, when I drove him out and then waited to see if there were any night trips, he sank into a chair and grumbled: "Kay, I never seem to have any fun and I get so bored. Must be boring for you people around me, too. What can we do? What do you like?"

Bridge Fun

"WELL," I said, "bridge is fun. It'll take you far away from the war." Then I remembered past experience. "That is, it's fun if there are no post-mortems. They're deadly. I used to love bridge but had to give it up, what with all the rows and post-mortems. One time my husband and I didn't speak for three days, all because of a post-mortem!"

"Okay, that's it. A good idea, bridge," He grinned. "And no post-mortems." That began a heavy round of bridge. I often played partners with the General; our accounts—at threepence per 100 points—eventually turned into an accountant's nightmare, a financial hodgepodge of dollars, pounds, francs, and marks. The General was as expert at cards as at military strategy and, as at the office, barely hid his impatience with incompetents. General Clark, a close friend for more than two decades and now the deputy chief planner, was a constant companion. So were Butch and Beetle. Another was T. I. Davis, the General's best good-time friend, a jovial and genial Falstaff from South Carolina and yet the extremely competent

Adjutant-General of Theatre Headquarters. He had known his present commander intimately since old days in the Philippines. Still another bridge shark was the good-looking, dark-eyed dispensary nurse, Ethel Westermann, who had come to England early as a civilian nurse. General Ike, as all of us began to call him in the sanctuary of Telegraph Cottage (unless outside guests were present), had really found a sort of home.

He lounged around the living room in GI slacks, old shirt, a half-suede, half-leather jacket, and a shabby pair of straw slippers which dated back to duty in Manila. Determined to shun official worries momentarily, he snubbed newspapers, books and general magazines. His only reading fare—indulged to excess—consisted of the inevitable paper-backed cowboy magazines. Mickey managed to scrounge up a seemingly limitless supply of the Westerns.

Occasional Egg

"I THINK they're frightful," I told General Ike. His answer was a stopper: "After these long days at the office, worrying about operations which will involve the lives of hundreds of thousands, I don't want to worry when I get here. That's the idea of this place. And that's the idea of my Westerns—when I read them I don't have to think." No one complained about his one vice after that; in fact, there was an attempt to show Wild West movies in the living room, but it proved impractical.

When I pulled up at the cottage about 7.30 in the morning, the General usually was well into his second or third cup of boiling-hot coffee. I sometimes joined him and my rucksack for breakfast, meal, especially grateful for the occasional egg sent over by some self-sacrificing British admirer.

No one could call Dwight Eisenhower a big eater. He ate whatever was put before him, with relish but never with undue pleasure. His rare temper flared only when his food was cold (usually through his own fault). He did, however, maintain a continual campaign for the one dish he really loved—baked beans. No one was quite able to cook it just right.

Chain Smoker

EVENINGS at Telegraph Cottage always started with that "sundown high-ball" served by Mickey to the host of thinking and gigantic lie-down signs by all present. With General Ike, liquor was only a social custom, necessary but pleasantly enjoyable after one becomes hardened to it; he treated it lightly but with respect. There's no likelihood that anyone will ever see General Eisenhower drunk, or even light. He handles liquor as respectfully and carefully as an old soldier handles a gun, a loaded gun.

Except for those Westerns, his only vice was cigarettes; he had the habit of an intense and agonizingly slow chain-smoker. After approaching the chain-smoker stage, two packs a day were quite normal. In the office I often got away with handing him a few with the warning: "This is your ration for the afternoon." He was surprisingly good-tempered about it. But he blew up one day when I mentioned to a press correspondent that the General smoked a certain brand of cigarette. He was deathly afraid of some such chance remark might result in an unintended endorsement.

Long Hours

THE official General Eisenhower probably worked harder and longer than anyone under his command. Any of his staff will bear out the statement that his working day, his average working day, stretched anywhere from 10 to 12 hours. After instituting the seven-day week, he once shipped home a key Colonel for being unavailable when a crisis arose; the Colonel was off on a country house party. The C. G. was among the first to appear at 20 Grosvenor Square early Sunday mornings; upon at least one occasion of which I heard, he lit the roof because most of his section chiefs had failed to show up by 10 a.m. Charwomen reporting for cleaning duties in the early hours became hardened to the shock of seeing the General already hard at work. Fortunately, all the demands upon his mind and body had little noticeable effect upon General Eisen-

hower's health. True, he was inclined to suffer from high blood pressure. And neuritis was likely to visit his shoulder. (The ill-powerful C. G. was so afraid of an Army medical possible orders that he slipped down to London Clinic for injection treatments.)

On those times we made trips out to supply headquarters, airfields or troop concentrations, the General always remarked that his feeling of freedom in getting away from headquarters was second only to that of escaping to Telegraph Cottage. "I wish I had seen England in peacetime," he remarked frequently, as we cruised by concrete-and-wire roadblocks, railways, and other reminders of the nation's desperate early days in the war.

Coming back to London from Cheltenham one lovely day early in October, we both began talking about the trim little farms of the Cotswolds. General Ike was choked with nostalgia for the Middle West. "I really miss animals in London," I remarked offhand, thinking back to carefree days of rural childhood in Ireland.

My passenger pulled up to the edge of the seat. "Would you like to have a dog, Kay? You've been awfully nice to me, working all sorts of hours and running all kinds of errands—I'd like to do some little thing."

I was as excited as a little girl. "Would I?"

We talked about dogs the remainder of the trip, agreeing that a Scottie would be the best pet. In the rush of duty over the next few days, however, I forgot all about the idea.

But the staff soon reminded me. There had been a mix-up in the meantime. General Eisenhower apparently mentioned he was looking



An Irish girl, Kay Summersby was first General Eisenhower's civilian chauffeur and later his private secretary, with the rank of Captain in the W.A.C.s. Here she is with her prized possession, Telek, the Scottie that was the Supreme Commander's and which he presented to the author after the war.

for a dog, a Scottie. The aides and staff chiefs jumped to the natural conclusion it was for him; by the time he realised his mistake, it was too late. They were out combing the city and the countryside for a Scottie appropriate for the general of a war. The dog would be presented to General Ike on his birthday, less than a week away. I fell in step with the scheme.

Beetle and I eventually came across a pair of Scotties in kennels just a few blocks away, near Selridge's huge department store. I loved the puppy, but Beetle favoured the other one, a much older dog. He pointed out it wouldn't be necessary to housebreak his choice. "I know what it means," he added. "I've had dogs all my life." As a compromise it was agreed that we should take both to the Boss and let him decide. Beetle said the General had put so much pressure on Tex to find a dog that they had had to admit they were planning to give him one as a birthday present. So, he emphasised, there was no harm in letting the General make a choice.

Coming of Telek

BACK at Grosvenor Square we barged into the Commanding General's office with our struggling burdens, laughing and kidding like children. "Which one's it to be, Ike?" Beetle asked as we put out two Scotties on the floor.

Beetle's older dog sat down with a whimper, shy and dull. My puppy, only six weeks old and fat as a baby, wobbled uncertainly. "Come here, fellah!" General Ike yelled hopefully to both. My puppy staggered and skidded across the floor, towards what was obviously a master's voice.

The General laughed happily. "Beetle, that's the one for me!" Excited and barely able to stand, the favoured puppy proceeded to celebrate the occasion with a defiant little puddle smack in the centre of the Commanding General's office.

On October 14, the General's birthday was celebrated with a little gathering at the cottage. Beetle, T. I. Davis, and his few other intimates joined as the sixty-dollar puppy was presented with appropriate ceremony. Someone at Eighth Air Force had sent over a mid-sized parachute and harness for the friendly little black dog, destined to become second only to the renowned Falls in wartime fame. There was a cake with three candles and three stars to commemorate the guest of honour's new rank, which, incidentally, had come about so quickly in the summer that his two aides first learned of it in the newspapers.

Beetle and General Ike tried out several possible names for the bewitching Scottie. "I've got it!" the General shouted. "Telek!" We all looked mystified. "After Telegraph Cottage," he explained, "then he danced over to me. 'This place is secret, Kay.' So the reason for Telek's name will have to be Top Secret till after the war!"

I managed a weak smile. Amidst all that festivity, I couldn't tell them I was suffering from woman's oldest wartime pain. Dick was leaving Scotland that very night—for North Africa.

(COPYRIGHT, TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW.)

Why did
Lloyd George
never come back?

by DAVID FARRER

IN November, 1922, David Lloyd George, the greatest war leader Britain had known since the days of the Elder Pitt, the man, too, who at the Congress of Versailles had won for his country great accretions of territory and influence in the world, fell suddenly from power, unhorsed by the steady intrigue of an iron-master from the Midlands, Stanley Baldwin.

How ceaselessly, how eagerly, from the very moment of his fall, Lloyd George sought to gain power again is made abundantly clear in the rather pedestrian pages of his just published official biography. But Lloyd George was the man who never came back.

ALMOST from the moment of his resignation Lloyd George was hatching programmes and schemes designed to attract the electorate and win him the leadership again. We read in his biography of his plan for the future of the coal industry (1924); of the Land Inquiry Committee which he sponsored in 1925; of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry which in 1926 produced the famous "Yellow Book" on Britain's industrial future; of his plan, published a little later, to cure unemployment. We are reminded, too, how in a last attempt to win back power through the agency of the Liberal Party he allowed the famous "Lloyd George Party Fund," which he had accumulated in the days when he was Prime Minister, to be "poured out like water" in the General Election of 1929, of how he slumped the country during the campaign, greeted everywhere by cheering crowds, as Churchill was greeted in 1915—and of how the Liberals lost 100 out of the 160 seats they held at the dissolution.

David Lloyd George, by Malcolm Thomson (Hutchinson, 25s.).

NEW LIGHT ON A MYSTERY OF POLITICS

Next, Lloyd George undoubtedly showed too great eagerness to return to power. His feverish search for policies, his waverings between Free Trade and Protection, his equivocal attitude to the two minority Socialist Governments, created in the public mind the feelings that he stood for little more than himself. The official biography is not altogether convincing in its evidence to the contrary.

Lastly, Lloyd George was too brilliant a man. He had the subtlest brain, the most far-reaching imagination, of any politician of our day. Many of the proposals he put forward in the days after his fall from power have been subsequently adopted. He was often several fences ahead of his field. And that was his trouble. For, save only in times of acute danger, the British electorate has an obstinate predilection for being led from behind and an ingrained distrust of brilliance in any form. In times of peace, they insist on being ruled by honest, or seeming-honest, mediocrities.

The long "dying fall" of Lloyd George's career could indeed be a lesson to the budding and ambitious politician in how not to win votes and influence people.

It could teach him the vital importance of party backing—of choosing your party and sticking to it. It could illustrate the risks of appearing too clever. It could point to the wisdom of at least an assumed reluctance to push oneself continually into the limelight. The public school spirit is as strong today in the T. A. days unions as in the Carlton Club.

If these lessons are learned the politician in question is likely in the long run to reach Cabinet rank. But many will agree that it will be better for the country if they are ignored. For the crying need today is for men with the energy, the touch of genius, above all the courage, which, with all his faults, were the hallmarks of L.G.'s career.

NANCY No Pickup



1. First Party: Plaintiff

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

MR TRUMAN ASKS FOR A "FAIR DEAL"

Sweeping Reforms

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Harry Truman called on the democratic 81st U.S. Congress on Wednesday for a "fair deal" programme—a vast extension of social and economic legislation in the direction pointed by the Roosevelt new deal.

To help finance it, he urged a \$4,000,000,000 increase in taxes, aimed chiefly at corporations. Further big boosts in taxes would result if the whole Truman programme were enacted.

It provides, among other things, for bigger social security benefits, prepaid medical and health insurance, 1,000,000 new public housing units in seven years, and extensive aid to education.

Among other recommendations that stood out in the "State of the Union" address were:

Power to impose sweeping economic controls including curbs on some wages and prices, authority to build steel plants and other factories if deemed necessary to overcome shortages, repeal of the Taft-Hartley labour law, universal military training, aid to farmers, and civil rights laws.

NOT ALL UNANIMITY

Thirty-seven separate bursts of applause rang out in the packed House of Representatives chamber where Representatives and Senators heard the speech. But all was not unanimity, by any means.

Southerners sat on their hands as he called for the civil rights programme which fore the party last year, and the whole message brought a mixed reaction in statements issued later.

Some legislators hailed it as a "liberal" document with a "splendid appeal to the American people." Some denounced it as "socialistic" and a blow against individual liberties.

Mr. Truman, who saw his programme aided by the last Republican Congress, laid special emphasis on "co-operation" in promoting what he called a "dynamic economy."

And he departed from his prepared text to plead for teamwork by Congress, recalling that when he succeeded Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, he had asked co-operation, he continued:

"Now we are taking a new start in the same situation. It is absolutely essential that your President have the complete co-operation of Congress to keep the peace in this world and to keep this country powerful."

BENEFITS FOR ALL

Mr. Truman said an aim of the nation should be to create wealth "for the benefit of all."

"We have rejected the discredited theory that the fortunes of the nation should be in the hands of a privileged few," he said. "We have abandoned the 'trickle down' concept of national prosperity."

Joined galleries heard the message and the four major radio networks carried it to millions of listeners across the land.

The bespectacled President delivered it in the familiar dry Missouri accent which became known to millions last summer and autumn. He said he was happy to report that "the state of the union is good," and he sought to ease nervous quibbles against government interference with business by declaring:

"Our government is firmly committed to protect business and the people against the dangers of recession and against the evils of inflation."

FOREIGN POLICY

Talking on foreign policy, Mr. Truman said that in the European Recovery Programme, the good neighbour policy and the United Nations, "we have begun to batter down those national walls which block the economic growth and the social advancement of the peoples of the world."

He continued: "We believe that if we hold resolutely to this course, the principle of international co-operation will eventually command the approval even of those nations which are now seeking to weaken or subvert it."

LABOUR'S PROMISE

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labour promised that once the Taft-Hartley Act had been repealed they would accept new restrictions. Forming President Truman's message today "constructive," both the CIO President, Philip Murray, and the AFL President William Green, said they would work closely with the administration and Congress to put the White House programme into effect.

In his message, Mr. Truman asked Congress for quick repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a return to the old Wagner labour law which first gave labour the right to bargain collectively, but the President said Congress should amend the Wagner Act to prohibit strikes that would tie up "critical industries which affect public interest."—United Press.

NEW OIL STRIKE

Algiers, Jan. 5.—Borings about 650 metres deep have revealed a new oilfield about 10 kilometres from the Oued Beth region of Morocco between Rabat and Meknes.—Reuter.

Kurusu's Daughter In U.S.



The former Pia Kurusu, daughter of "Pearl Harbour Envoy" Saburo Kurusu, is shown on arrival in Seattle, Wash., with her husband, ex-Army Lt. Frank R. White, formerly of Somerset, Pa. They are going to Dayton, O., but don't know where they will live. Mrs. White, whose mother was an American, proudly said she made the hat herself.—AP Picture.

Fine Morale Helps To Create Record Berlin Airlifts

Wiesbaden, Jan. 5.—Major-General William H. Tunner, boss of the Berlin airlift, today denied that morale in his command is low, and pointed to the tonnage record to prove his claim.

In an interview, General Tunner whipped out reams of performance records to show that his Anglo-American task force, instead of suffering from low morale, is flying more goods than ever into blockaded Berlin.

The 42-year-old air transport specialist said his boys made "splendid record—and you do not make a splendid record with bad morale. You may make a mediocre record but it takes fine morale to go beyond an average job."

During the last week of 1948, when the daily tonnage target stood at below 4,500, airlift pilots flew in a daily average of 5,780 tons. General Tunner pointed out.

This month with the target of 5,174 tons, daily, airlift pilots have averaged 5,771 tons per 24 hours.

TACKLING THE PROBLEM

General Tunner said there was "no appreciable difference" between the morale problem here and that he faced when running the wartime "hump" aerial supply line into China. And he added, it is being met the same way by "breaking them down into small problems, taking them one at a time and trying to solve them."

The General described the Fasselberg base as illustrating this approach. Fasselberg is an isolated American installation deep in the British zone. It is only one of 12 airlift bases at which General Tunner admitted that a "difficult" morale situation threatened.

According to the airlift chief the following measures have been taken at Fasselberg:

Food—additional rations have been authorized because of the lack of restaurants, soda fountains and snack bars such as exist in the American zone. At the same time, the General denied that food at Fasselberg was bad.

Mail—special speed up handling has been given mail destined for men at the base many of whose families are in Alaska, Japan as well as in the United States. As yet, General Tunner explained, it has not been possible to bring over families of men on "temporary duty" here.

MUSIC HALL SHOWS

Entertainment—British music hall shows are brought in each week to augment the four daily movies. More than \$20,000 of the European Command money have been allotted to the building of recreational facilities. Shotguns and ammunition for hunting have been shipped to the base situated in a wooded area several hours drive from the nearest city.

Because of dullness produced by isolation Fasselberg once was a "difficult place," the airlift chief conceded. But his personal assistants have convinced him that it is "rapidly becoming a typical base," producing more than one-quarter of the Berlin airlift tonnage.

General Tunner added occasional leave and the adoption of a rotation policy on airlift men have boosted morale. A six to seven month duty for flying personnel brought over here specially for the airlift earns them a return to their home base, he explained. There is no final policy on men who are serving their regular three-year duty in Europe, according to General Tunner.—United Press.

More And More Heroin Being Used

UNITED NATIONS CONCERN

Lake Success, Jan. 5.—The United Nations Permanent Central Opium Board today expressed concern over the "alarming increase" in world use of heroin and said doctors were to blame in many countries.

In a report to United Nations Headquarters from Geneva, the Board said 12 of 22 countries which were the heaviest users of heroin had raised consumption since 1930. It said that five highest per capita users in the world were Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden and Australia.

The report said Finland's consumption in 1947 was 300 percent greater than in 1930, while Italy was using 50 percent more, "or seven times the per capita consumption of France, where the quantity consumed has dropped to one-half."

POPULAR RUGS

"Drugs are popular with medical men in some countries because it is simple to administer, and quickly alleviates pain and cough," the report continued. "On account of its habit-forming power, doctors in many countries tonight and found efficient and comparatively harmless substitutes. The Board believes doctors in certain other countries may either be insufficiently acquainted with these results of modern research, or else far too lax in regard to the dangerous consequences that may follow the prescription of heroin."

It said the problem was so serious, the Board had referred the matter to the World Health Organisation, whose experts on narcotic drugs are scheduled to meet late this month in Geneva.

The Board pointed out that in 25 countries, including the United States and American-controlled Japan, "heroin is not used at all."—United Press.

The Latest For Men

London, Jan. 5.—Men's seamless socks, woven in endless chain-like saunas and linked together with material which dissolves in washing, are on show at the Science and Wool Exhibition in London.—Reuter.

Existing Marshall Aid Plan To End In 1952

Washington, Jan. 5.—The Marshall Plan will not be continued in its present form beyond 1952 despite the estimated heavy dollar deficit of Europe at that stage in its recovery, the Economic Co-operation Administration said today.

Mr. Richard Bissell, special assistant to Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the Marshall Plan Administrator, told a press conference that probably some of the participating countries "would merit further assistance in some form" in 1953 but the overall plan "will end on schedule."

The Office of European Economic Co-operation has estimated Western Europe's dollar deficit after 1952 at a minimum of \$1,000 million.

Mr. Bissell said: "I see in the OEEC report no evidence whatever indicating a need of the European Recovery Programme as such beyond the time that has been discussed and assumed."

"The objectives of a comprehensive programme for this large group of nations can, we believe, be accomplished in the time originally set."

FOUR-YEAR PLAN

He added that some countries—such as Greece, Austria and Western Germany—might well need further assistance after 1952 but it was impossible to say whether such aid would be forthcoming or in what form it would be granted.

Mr. Bissell said the four-year plan drawn up by the OEEC "corresponds in important respects to our hopes and desires. It has crystallised the issues and indicated the direction that national policies must take."

Mr. Bissell said it would not even be assumed that ERP would last for four years. That was up to Congress to decide year by year.

Mr. Bissell said the ECA would begin presenting the coming year's funds to Congress in the last week of January. It would request funds "in the general area of" the \$4,375 million asked for by the European nations.

The exact figure would be fixed in the next four days or so and would have to be cleared by other Government agencies and approved by President Truman before being made public.

Mr. Bissell said that in its presentation to Congress the ECA would indicate "some pessimism" about the ability of certain European countries to become self-supporting by 1952.—Reuter.

WAR. CRIMES VERDICTS REVERSED

Frankfurt, Jan. 5.—Responsible officials today said three Germans sentenced in 1946 to hang and eight sentenced to life imprisonment for taking part in the massacre of American prisoners of war at Malmédy during the Battle of the Bulge had been found not guilty.

The 11 men are still in Landsberg prison although the reversed decision apparently was made early last year. Officials said General Lucius Clay, American Military Governor in Germany, approved reversal of the verdicts of the United States War Crimes Tribunal in Berlin. General Clay said he had not taken any action in cases "since last March." He said "in the spring" he reviewed cases and "I commuted a number of death sentences and reduced the prison sentences of several others."

NOT SUSTAINED

A memorandum from Washington, dated October 27, 1948, has been received here. It said General Clay approved the findings of the review board that "the evidence did not sustain their convictions," which is in effect equivalent to a finding of not guilty.

Last March the Army announced that some death sentences and life imprisonment sentences had been disapproved, but final disposition of the cases was not stated.

Colonel James Harbaugh, Judge Advocate General of the Army's European Command, confirmed that 11 men had been acquitted, but he said he thought an announcement was made last March and he also thought the men had been set free. Colonel Harbaugh said the cases of 12 others of 43 Germans originally sentenced to hang for the Malmédy massacre had been referred back to General Clay by the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Kenneth Royall, "for reconsideration."—United Press.

A TIP FOR OUR TAXI STRIKERS

London, Jan. 5.—London's 50,000 bus and tram workers most of whom last Saturday staged the first of a threatened series of "unofficial" Saturday afternoon strikes for extra pay, today agreed that their claims should go to arbitration.

They will work normally next Saturday.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



U.S. AID FOR JAPAN

\$550,000,000 For Rehabilitation

Washington, Jan. 5.—Army Secretary Mr. Royall's office said on Wednesday night that the \$1,100,000,000 request the Army is making of Congress for occupied areas during the fiscal year 1950, Japan will receive an estimated \$550,000,000.

The Army said these heretofore possible to break down further until after President Truman presents his budget.

However, it was learned authoritatively that the Army expects to allocate a substantial portion of this projected sum for Japan rehabilitation projects. Other requirements requiring satisfaction are administration and relief. The latter item includes food imports, which during the fiscal year may approximate \$250,000,000.

The Army's indication that the rehabilitation programme is scheduled for sharp expansion over the present fiscal year supports statements by various Army officials in recent months that a stronger programme for getting Japan's economy back on a sound basis will be put into operation after next June 30.

The Army request for funds for fiscal 1950 includes nothing for the Korean Republic since the ECA is scheduled to take over that programme shortly.—Associated Press.

CNAC RESUME

Shanghai, Jan. 6.—The China National Aviation Corporation service to Peking, suspended about three weeks ago, will be resumed from today, according to a CNAC announcement.

Planes will land at the improvised Temple of Heaven airport. Thirty-six seater planes of the C-46 type will be used on the flight to Peking on a one-round trip daily basis.

The planes will travel via Tsingtao on both outgoing and incoming trips.—Reuter.

NOTICE

As of 1st October, 1948, I, H. F. Shields, have taken into partnership, N. J. Whelpton, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., and will continue to practise dentistry at the former address, Rooms 211/215 (Telephone 27447), Gloucester Building, under the partnership name of "Shields & Whelpton."

As from the 3rd January, 1949, we will also maintain an office in Kowloon at No. 1, Salisbury Road (opposite Kowloon Star Ferry, next to Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharves' main gate; Telephone 50246).

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WANTED KNOWN

CANTONESE classes at the YWCA, 11, Duddell St. The new course on Cantonese commences advanced class Monday, January 17, at 10 a.m. Beginners' classes on Tuesday, January 19, at 10 a.m. Fees, members \$15, non-members \$20.

CHINESE Cookery Classes at the YWCA, 11, Duddell St. A new six week course in Chinese Cookery will commence January 14, at 2.30 p.m. Will all interested, please register now. Fees, members \$25, non-members \$30.

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